

DREYFUS FOUND GUILTY.

Sentenced to Ten Years Imprisonment—The Court Stood Five to Two Against Him.

WERE EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES.

The Final Appeal of M. Demange—Dreyfus' Last Words to the Court—Scenes in Rennes Before the Verdict—The Anti-Dreyfus Newspapers' Comment.

Rennes, Sept. 9.—The court retired at 3:10 p. m. to consider the verdict.

The verdict—Guilty.

The court found extenuating circumstances.

Dreyfus was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

The crowd outside greeted the verdict with cheers for the army.

Just Before the Verdict.

M. Demange, counsel for Dreyfus, concluded his appeal for the defense as follows:

"As to you, whoever you may be, Frenchmen, be you with me or against me, finding inspiration in the sublime idea of M. Marnard before the court of cassation, I say to all, we are Frenchmen. Let us then be united in the common sentiment of love of country, love of justice, and love of the army."

As he reached this climax, counsel's voice swelled like the tones of an organ. The close of his impassioned peroration was followed by an outburst of applause, which was immediately suppressed by the president.

Col. Jouaust, president of the court, asked Dreyfus if he had anything to add in his behalf. The prisoner, in a voice choked with emotion, declared he had only one thing to say, but of that he was perfectly assured. He said: "I affirm, before my country, and before the army, that I am innocent. My sole aim has been to save the honor of my name, the name borne by my children. I have suffered five years of the most awful tortures. But, to-day, at last, I feel assured that I am about to attain my desire through your loyalty and justice."

Col. Jouaust—"Have you finished, Dreyfus?"

Dreyfus—"Yes, Mr. President."

The court then retired to deliberate, and the prisoner left the hall, never to return, as in accordance with the law, the verdict was rendered in his absence.

The judgment was read in an adjoining little room by the clerk of the court, M. Coupois. Dreyfus listened impassive, did not give the slightest sign of emotion, did not utter a word, and marched back to prison like an automaton.

It is understood Dreyfus will be sent to Fort Corte, in the island of Corsica. [The island of Corsica is in the Mediterranean, about 100 miles southeast of the coast of France. Here it was that Napoleon was born.]

Early in the Day.

Rennes, Sept. 10.—The appearance of the streets when Rennes awoke, Saturday morning, left no doubts in the minds of anyone that the final crisis of the great trial had been reached. Instead of scattered gendarmes guarding the vicinity of the prison and the Lycee, the whole town bristled with soldiers, all the streets near the court were guarded at intervals by double lines of infantry, two companies of infantry sat on the church steps adjoining the Lycee, with their arms stacked in front of them, while the courtyard of the prison and at various other points cavalry could be seen in readiness.

Everyone entering the court was subjected to the closest scrutiny. Even the women who attended the session were deprived of their small sun shades before being permitted to pass. A larger crowd than usual witnessed the passage of Dreyfus from the prison to the Lycee, but the crowds were nowhere large, and aside from the presence of the military, the town was as tranquil as usual.

The Last Session Opens.

The last session of the court-martial opened at 7:50 a. m. Madame Labori was among the few ladies present, and in the press seats there were only about 50 reporters. The prisoner looked flushed and in ill-health, apparently suffering from the great strain.

M. Demange resumed his speech for the defense, which was interrupted, Friday, by the adjournment of court. The audience listened to his remarks with the most serious attention, and he was closely followed by the judges. In his appeal to them, he strongly accented the words: "You must not say a thing is a possibility. A judge must have proof. No doubt must rest on the conscience of a judge."

Baron Russell, of Killowen, the lord chief justice of England, was again present.

Dreyfus' Bearing.

Among the prominent witnesses only Senator Trarieu—the former minister of justice, remained seated in the front row of the witnesses' seats. In

the second row of the privileged public, facing the judges, sat Matthew Dreyfus, brother of the prisoner. His sunken eyes and careworn face reflected his anxiety and anguish. It was evident that he had not slept during the night. He was attired in black. Capt. Dreyfus sat beside a captain of gendarmes, and, as M. Demange refuted the arguments made in the speech of the government commissary, Maj. Carriere, the prisoner continually turned his face toward Matthew to watch the effect it had upon him.

Capt. Dreyfus, however, did not display the intense emotion with which his heart, on this critical morning, must have been bursting.

Scenes About the Town.

The inhabitants of Rennes generally seemed to be going about their business as usual, though the police regulations became more and more strict. Anyone who stopped for a moment within half a mile of the Lycee was requested to move on by gendarmes, who appeared on every side of the square. The front of the telegraph office was held by a detachment of dragoons while the other quiet streets were culled from time to time by troops of dragoons marching through with their shining helmets, and long horse-hair plumes trailing behind. When the court reached its intermission there was the usual rush to the cafes and restaurants, where the case was again discussed in all its aspects.

M. Demange Continues His Plea.

M. Demange continued his plea until the court suspended its session at ten o'clock, at which time it was announced that counsel would need another hour to conclude his speech, after which the judges, it was added, would retire to consider their verdict.

After M. Demange had spoken, Maitre Labori arose and formally renounced his right to plead. The peroration of M. Demange was a splendid piece of oratory. His voice thundered through the court and echoed outside. The officers and troopers stationed in the court yard crowded around the entrance to the hall, standing on tiptoe to catch a glimpse of the speaker, while inside the hall as many of the audience were moved to tears.

A Plea to Frenchmen.

M. Demange pointed to the contrast between the private life of Esterhazy and Dreyfus, and showed that Dreyfus, on Devil's island, was constantly turning his eyes to France and asking justice from his chiefs, while Esterhazy was attacking and biting and writing insulting letters to his chiefs. After asking God to enlighten the minds of the judges, M. Demange concluded with turning to the audience, in a voice choked with emotion, and his hands trembling, he said: "You, gentlemen, be you for or against me, in the inspiration of the sublime thought of M. Marnard before the court of cassation, I tell you we are all Frenchmen. Consequently, let us unite in common love of the fatherland, love of justice and love for the army."

An outburst of cheers followed the lawyer's appeal. M. Demange sank back in his seat, as though exhausted.

Speech Skillfully Arranged.

The speech was very skillfully arranged, and was devoted to demolishing stone by stone the edifice built up by the general staff, going over every particular brought up in the bordereau and refuting the arguments of Generals Mercier and Rogot. The lawyer declared he did not believe Henry and Esterhazy were accomplices, otherwise Henry would have suppressed the bordereau. But Henry might have given information to Esterhazy, believing him to be a man of honor, and when he discovered, in 1896, that he had put his hand in that of a traitor, he committed forgery, upon which counsel would not dwell, for the offender had paid for it with his life. Referring to Maj. Carriere's words, "It was agreed that the probationers should go to the maneuvers," M. Demange turned to the public prosecutor and asked: "Do you maintain the word agreed?"

Maj. Carriere nodded yes.

To this counsel protested, and Maj. Carriere said Gen. Delboisdeffere had promised to do all possible to give the probationers satisfaction.

"And do you call that an agreement?" called M. Demange.

"Perfectly," replied M. Carriere.

No Longer the Same Idea.

"Then we no longer have the same idea of the value of the word in the French language," retorted counsel. Later, refuting M. Bertillon's theories, M. Demange remarked that M. Bertillon had rendered a great service to society in creating the anthropometric system, but it must not be forgotten that genius has a dangerous neighbor.

Treating the argument of the general staff that Esterhazy was only a man of straw, counsel asked if this was so why did Esterhazy wish to commit suicide when Matthew Dreyfus denounced him.

Again Asserts His Innocence.

A loud clapping of hands greeted the conclusion of Demange's final delivered peroration.

Dreyfus, however, appeared impassive. But as he left the stage, he exclaimed to those around him: "I am not guilty."

The prisoner's hearers replied with cries of "Courage, courage."

The Anti-Dreyfus Newspapers.

Paris, Sept. 9.—The anti-Dreyfus newspapers here received contemptuously the news published in the official portion of the Berlin Reichsanzeiger concerning the Dreyfus case. The Echo de Paris says: "The German government has made a last attempt to save the traitor."

The Petit Journal says: "The court-martial will attach the same importance to the statement as it would to a declaration by Dreyfus himself."

CALM PREVAILS AT RENNES.

All Outward Signs of the Present Trial Removed—Dreyfus Smokes His Pipe in Prison.

Rennes, Sept. 12.—A state of calm prevails here. All the troops and gendarmes quartered at the town and its environs have left, and the journalists and others interested in the trial have departed since Saturday. The cafes, which for the last few weeks have been thronged with excited crowds, are deserted.

A solitary gendarme paces up and down before the military prison, and there is not a policeman or a soldier near the Lycee, which, last week, resembled a barracks. Workmen were busy dismantling the court room and packing the chairs, tables and benches on a trolley car outside.

Madame Dreyfus visited her husband in the prison, but not the slightest interest was shown in their meeting by the populace. She found him as calm as ever. The prisoner smoked a pipe for the first time in many days, which indicated that he was in better spirits than could be expected.

A PARDON HINTED AT.

The Paris Temps Discusses the Dreyfus Verdict and Hints at Possible Pardon.

Paris, Sept. 12.—Commenting on the verdict in the Dreyfus case, the Temps says that all good citizens who had divided on the Dreyfus affair, "agree in desiring that judgment should re-open an era of peace and repose for France that is far from being incompatible with the judgment."

Continuing, the Temps says: "We have a strong belief that if the judges did not give Dreyfus the benefit of the doubt, they implied it in the admission of extenuating circumstances. Considerations foreign to the affair, above all the imprudent utterances of ill-advised partisans of the revisionist campaign against the generals, are the cause of it. It is, however, possible, that Dreyfus may not lose this benefit. It would be enough for the chief of state to sign his pardon. This solution would bring about the pacification of which France is in need."

MAJ. ESTERHAZY'S COMMENTS

Believes the Dreyfus Verdict and Sentence was in Accordance with an Understanding.

London, Sept. 12.—Maj. Esterhazy comments on the verdict in the Dreyfus case, in the Evening News, saying Dreyfus was justly condemned, as the inevitable result of the evidence collected by Gen. Mercier. This, according to Esterhazy, bore conviction in the minds of the judges and, he added, the court-martial, "following the previous finding, declared Dreyfus guilty and me innocent."

Continuing, Esterhazy said: "I believe the sentence was in accordance with an understanding with the government. Dreyfus is in a position to claim a reduction of his sentence by one-half. The whole business was a farce, arranged in advance, and doubtless he will soon be liberated."

IT MAY DEFEAT THE TREATY.

The Dreyfus Verdict May Find an Indirect Response in the United States Senate.

Washington, Sept. 12.—The Dreyfus verdict is attracting much attention throughout official quarters, but naturally, those in responsible positions, whose opinion would be valuable, are reluctant to express adverse comment, because of the national aspect of the case. The feeling is general however in favor of Dreyfus and a strong sentiment has developed against the injustice, which, according to the prevailing belief he has been subjected to. Some of the officials express fear that this sentiment will have a serious effect on the Franco-American treaty when it comes before the senate, as that instrument has not proved very popular, and the present feeling may turn the tide against it.

APPEAL IN DREYFUS' BEHALF.

The Order of the Western Star Moving to Invoke Executive Influence for Pardon.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—James A. Garfield Lodge No. 37, Independent Order of the Western Star, has directed Secretary Herzfeld to send a call to all grand lodges of the order for a united appeal to President McKinley, requesting him to use his influence in securing a pardon for Capt. Dreyfus. The order has 6,000 members, and Secretary Herzfeld expects a unanimous vote in favor of the appeal.

Unanimous Denunciation.

London, Sept. 12.—The afternoon newspapers of this city are unanimous in their denunciation of the verdict in the court-martial of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, and they term with abuse of the system "producing such a decision."

Conscience or Shame?

Rennes, Sept. 12.—The judges of the Dreyfus court-martial yesterday, by mutual agreement, expressed to the president of the republic, through Gen. Lucas, the commander of the army corps at Rennes, their sincere desire that Dreyfus would not be submitted to a fresh degradation.

The court-martial signed a formal recommendation for mercy yesterday when M. Labori's secretary informed Dreyfus of this action, he was greatly affected and said: "I still have hopes."

A BRUSH WITH REBELS.

Fillipinos Attack Santa Rita, Guagua and San Antonio in the Early Morning.

REPULSED WITHOUT LOSS TO AMERICANS

A Prominent and Wealthy Lawyer of Hilo Joins the Rebels—A Censored Dispatch From Hong Kong—Navy to Co-Operate With Land Forces.

Manila, Sept. 9.—A force of 450 rebels, with one cannon, attacked Santa Rita early this morning, and simultaneously Guagua and San Antonio were attacked by bodies of rebels numbering about 60 men.

All the attacks were repulsed without loss to the Americans.

Col. Bell and his regiment, while attempting to take the rebels in the rear, met two small patrols, and succeeded in capturing a rebel captain, a lieutenant and six privates.

Joins the Rebels.

A Filipino who has arrived here from the Visayas islands says that Victoriano Mapa, a prominent and wealthy lawyer of Hilo, being forced by public opinion to declare his politics, has joined the rebels.

The inhabitants of Santa Barbara, the rebel headquarters in the island of Panay, have abandoned the town, fearing a bombardment of the place by the United States battleship Oregon.

A Censored Dispatch.

Manila, Sept. 5, via Hong Kong, Sept. 9.—The censor has refused to allow the following dispatch, the accuracy of which is unquestioned, to be telegraphed:

"The surgeons' reports in regard to the condition of Gen. MacArthur's division show that 36 per cent. of the officers and 25 1/2 per cent. of the enlisted men are sick. This includes the sick in quarters, and those sent home. Eleven per cent. of the enlisted men sick in quarters are mostly suffering from dysentery and malarial fevers."

Instructions to Otis.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Gen. Otis has been instructed, in framing his plan of campaign for the dry season, to allow for the fullest participation of the naval forces now in the Philippines, and as soon as he has been heard from, the necessary orders will go forward to the naval commanders to co-operate with the army to an extent not before contemplated. The naval officers have always been willing to do this, but they have been restrained in the operations by an indisposition to interfere in any manner with the plans of the military commander. The ships will undertake to capture any of the ports now in insurgent possession that may be desired by the army, and also to hold them indefinitely, thus making it possible to open the railroad on Luzon from the northern extremities; while in Cavite province, with the large force of marines now on hand, it is believed the navy can undertake to relieve the soldiers stationed there, and make available a considerable force for other operations.

A MOTHER'S AWFUL CRIME.

Poisons Herself and Three Children—Baby and Mother Dead—The Others May Recover.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 11.—Mrs. Mary Gallagher, aged 35, wife of Felix Gallagher, a mill man of Port Perry, poisoned herself and her three children with laudanum Saturday night. Mrs. Gallagher and her four-month-old baby died yesterday, but the two daughters, aged five and seven, will probably recover. The husband stated to the coroner that he knew of no possible reason why his wife should commit the deed. He says when he returned home from the mill Saturday night, he was met by his 15-year-old son, Patrick, who said: "They are all sick. They must be poisoned."

The coroner has been unable to locate Patrick to get his story, and he thinks the boy is being kept out of the way for some purpose as yet unknown.

THE IDOL OF THE VETERANS.

Miss Helen Gould Receives Notice of Her Election as Sponsor for the Recently Formed Association.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Adj. William C. Liller, of Lancaster, Pa., a Spanish war veteran, yesterday received the following telegram from Miss Helen Gould, who was unanimously elected national sponsor of the Spanish War Veterans' association:

"Your kind message has reached me, informing me of my election as sponsor for the Spanish war veterans, and I take great pleasure in accepting the honor, for which please express my thanks to the association."

Ordered to Go to Ketchikan.

Malta, Sept. 10.—The First battalion of the border regiment stationed here has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to embark for Cape Colony.

Jumped to Death.

New York, Sept. 11.—Midway between the two great towers of the Brooklyn bridge yesterday morning, a man whose name no one knows, climbed over the railing and went to his death in East river. He turned over and over as he fell, according to eyewitnesses, whom the police found, and struck on his back. The body sank but reappeared and was visible for a short time as the flood tide carried it up the river. The bridge police have the man's hat, coat and shoes.

HOME RULE FOR PORTO RICO.

The Question of a Government for the Island Occupies a Session of the Cabinet.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The cabinet meeting yesterday was occupied in the discussion of a form of civil government for Porto Rico. This matter has been under serious consideration ever since Secretary Root took his place as secretary of war, and the indications now are that some form of local government will be decided upon and put into operation within the next few weeks at the latest. The details of the proposed plan have not yet been made public, but it is understood that it involves the appointment of a civil government by the president, and also the appointment of the chiefs of the several great departments of the government which would include a chief of the financial department, a director of posts and probably two or three others. In addition the president will appoint from the leading citizens of the island a certain number to act in a legislative capacity with the civil governor and the members of his council. These will be authorized to recommend any changes that may be thought necessary in the existing laws and to suggest such others as in their judgment may be deemed best.

It is not intended that this form of government shall continue beyond the time that congress may see fit to legislate upon the subject; but it is the purpose of the president to give the Porto Ricans some voice in their own government pending such action.

Although the governor-general and the members of his council will exercise general supervision over the enforcement of any laws that may receive the approval of the president, those relating to municipal matters will be left largely in the hands of the people of Porto Rico. They will be permitted to administer their own affairs subject always to the veto power of the governor-general and finally of the president.

All the details of the plan have not been worked out, but it is the purpose of the president to give the people of Porto Rico, as soon as may be, the fullest measure of home rule that is considered consistent with perfect safety to life and property.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ULTIMATUM.

Only One Course Left Open to the Transvaal Government—Immediate Acceptance Demanded.

London, Sept. 13.—A special dispatch from Pretoria says the British note, which was read in both houses yesterday (Tuesday) is regarded there as a virtual ultimatum. The correspondent says it proposes a five years' franchise; a quarter representation for the gold fields in the volksraad; equality for the British and Dutch in the volksraad, and equality for the old and new burghers, in relation to presidential and other elections. If these conditions are accepted a conference between representatives of the two governments shall follow for the purpose of drafting the necessary measures and of avoiding the introduction of unnecessary conditions by the Transvaal government or the possibility of the passage of any new bills calculated to defeat the reforms.

"In view of the fact," the note goes on to say, "that the present state of affairs in South Africa can not be prolonged, the definite acceptance of this proposal is demanded without delay. Otherwise her majesty's government will immediately take the whole situation under reconsideration and will act so as to bring about a settlement. The situation is acute."

WAS FOUND DEAD IN HIS BED.

Sudden Death of a Chicago Lawyer in a Los Angeles (Cal.) Hotel—Cause, Heart Disease.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 13.—J. T. Kretzinger, a lawyer of Chicago, was found dead in his bed in a room at the Hollenbeck hotel here yesterday. Mr. Kretzinger arrived Monday from Denver.

A physician was summoned and gave the cause of his death as heart disease.

J. T. Kretzinger was a member of the law firm of Kretzinger, Gallagher & Rooney, with offices in the Monadnock block, Chicago. He was here on business connected with a mining deal.

TO WELCOME THE BOYS HOME.

North Dakota Will Give a Fitting Welcome to Her Returning Heroes from Manila.

Fargo, N. D., Sept. 13.—Representatives of the local committee and the state committee in charge of the return of the First North Dakota regiment at the expense of the people of the state were in session here yesterday with Acting Gov. Devine as chairman. Reports were read from different localities showing that there is \$11,948 cash in hand, with probably \$500 due. Nearly all of this was collected from the sale of badges at \$1 apiece.

Senator Hansbrough wired from San Francisco a few days ago that only \$12,000 would be required to transport the regiment home. The committee will raise \$16,000 in order to provide a fitting reception for the regiment.

An Assemblage of Royalty.

Copenhagen, Sept. 13.—A monument commemorating the Schleswig war was unveiled here in the presence of King Christian, the czar, the czarina, the dowager empress of Russia, the king of Greece, the princess of Wales and other members of the Danish royal family.

"Circumstances Alter Cases."

In cases of scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, nervousness, catarrh, rheumatism, eruptions, etc., the circumstances may be altered by purifying and enriching the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the great remedy for all ages and both sexes. Be sure to get Hood's, because

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ONLY "YONSONS" THERE

Even the Chinese Laundryman Had a Couple of Norwegian Initials in His Name.

"Up in the central part of Wisconsin," said a Chicago traveling man, who had got tired talking about the trust, "there is a town that is inhabited almost exclusively by 'Yonsons.' The name of the man who keeps the hotel is 'Yonson,' the drug store on the corner is owned by a man named 'Yonson,' the proprietor of the establishment that uses our goods is a Mr. 'Yonson,' and I noticed when I was riding up town from the station that the grocer and the butcher were both 'Yonsons.'"

"What's the matter here?" I said to the bus driver, "haven't you any people in this town who don't belong to the 'Yonson' family?"

"Vail, Ay tank dare von or two," he replied.

"What's your name?" I asked.

"Yonson," he answered.

"I was about to make some further inquiries as to the Yonson family, but at that moment we passed the public laundry, and, looking at the square red sign above the door, I read:

"Yip Yonson, Laundry."

"Inside the Chinaman who owned the concern was busy ironing, and permitting his pigtail to hang down his back. I am almost convinced now that some of those 'Yonsons' are frauds."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Baker's Premises.

"What would be the technical term for the premises of this baker?"

"Dough-main, I guess."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It always puzzles a horse to find out what a woman's driving at.—Philadelphia Record.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

A Michigan man has been telling "How to Enjoy Country Life." It's easy. Let the other fellows owe the amount of the mortgages.—Augusta (Ga.) Herald.

The Best Prescription for Chills

and Fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chills Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price, 50c.

"Look up, lift up," was the motto on the badge worn by the pale young man. "Wot's dis?" asked the elevator boy. "Has us guys got a union?"—Indianapolis Journal.



ACTS GENTLY ON THE KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

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